

二零零六年女性及男性的特徵 The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2006

二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，中期人口統計的結果已陸續發布，而首本報告《簡要報告》亦已於二零零七年二月發表。中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。本文根據二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，加上其他的資料來源，描述香港女性及男性的特徵。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，請參閱《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（二零零七年版） — 內載二零零六年中期人口統計結果》。

The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006. Results of the By-census have been released in stages, with the first report *Summary Results* released in February 2007. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community. This article utilizes the results of the 2006 Population By-census and also statistics from other sources to give an overview of the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong. Those who were interested in further details of the female and male population could refer to the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong — Key Statistics (2007 Edition), Updated with 2006 Population By-census Results*.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處二零零六年中期人口統計辦事處（電話：2716 8025）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call 2006 Population By-census Office, Census and Statistics Department (Tel. : 2716 8025).

二零零六年女性及男性的特徵

The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2006

1. 緒言

1.1 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，首本報告《簡要報告》亦已於二零零七年二月發表。中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布二零零六年中期人口統計的詳細結果，其中包括《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（二零零七年版） — 內載二零零六年中期人口統計結果》報告書，刊載有關本港女性及男性的詳細統計數字及分析。本文摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關女性及男性人口的主要統計數字及按區議會分區及性別劃分的人口分別載於本文末的表一及表二。

2. 人口涵蓋

2.1 本文列出的二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，是根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則是根據「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。然而，一九九六年中期人口統計仍可和二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果作概括性比較。

2.2 除人口普查／中期人口統計的結果外，本文內有關就業人口及部分有關教育特徵的數字乃按「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果，根據有關年份內四季的數據所編製而成。

1. Introduction

1.1 The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006, with the first report *Summary Results* released in February 2007. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

1.2 Results from the 2006 Population By-census are made available in a series of publications being released in stages, including the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong — Key Statistics (2007 Edition), Updated with 2006 Population By-census Results* that presents detailed data and analysis pertaining to characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings. Key statistics of women and men in Hong Kong and population by District Council district and sex are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 placed at the end of this article.

2. Population Coverage

2.1 The results of the 2001 Population Census and 2006 Population By-census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach, those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, results of the 1996 Population By-census are broadly comparable with those of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

2.2 Besides results of population census/by-census, figures on the working population and some figures on educational characteristics derived from the General Household Survey (GHS), which are compiled based on the data for the four quarters of the year concerned, are also presented in this article.

2.3 「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，因而並不包括：

- (a) 居住於院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 居住於船艇的居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口的99%。

3. 主要趨勢與現象

人口的增長及老化

3.1 二零零六年年中的人口數目為6 857 100人，較一九九六年的6 435 500人有所增加。隨着人口增長，香港的人口在過去十年亦持續老化。六十五歲及以上女性人口所佔百分比從一九九六年年中的11.1%上升至二零零六年年中的12.8%，同期男性人口所佔百分比從9.2%上升至12.0%。

2.3 The GHS covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong and thus does not cover :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

The survey thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population.

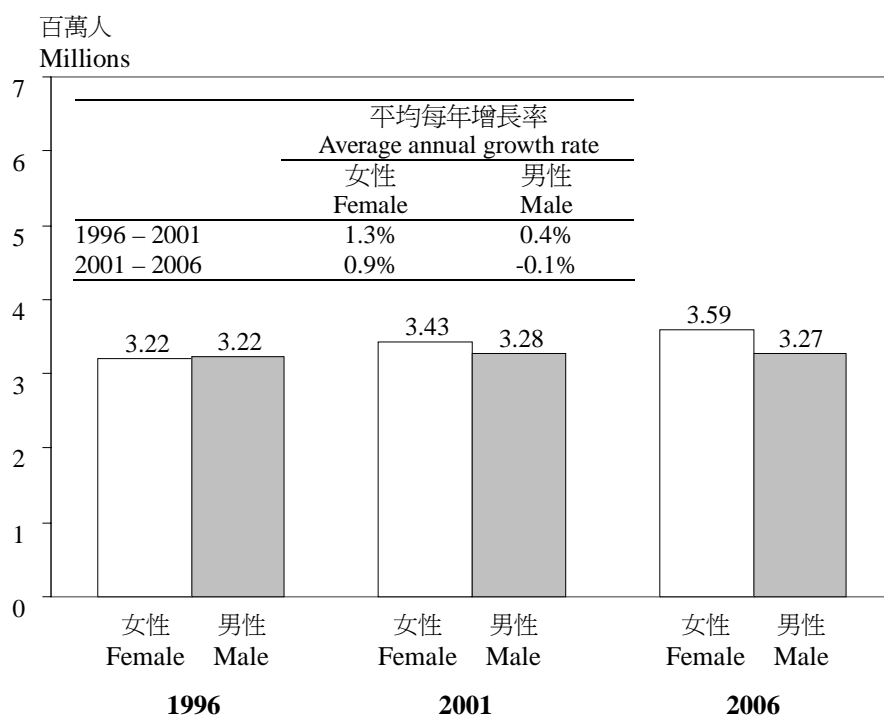
3. Key Trends and Phenomenon

Growth and ageing of population

3.1 The mid-year population in 2006 was 6 857 100, having increased from 6 435 500 in 1996. The population growth was accompanied by the continuous ageing of the population over the past ten years. The proportion of population aged 65 and over for females increased from 11.1% in mid-1996 to 12.8% in mid-2006, while that for males from 9.2% to 12.0% during the same period.

圖一 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年的女性及男性年中人口數目及平均每年增長率

Chart 1 Mid-year Population of Women and Men and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1996, 2001 and 2006



女性的增長較快

3.2 在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，女性人口增長速度較男性人口快。人口的性別比率（男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）由一九九六年年中的 1 001 下降至二零零一年年中的 956，再進一步下降至二零零六年年中的 912。性別比率的下降，主要是由於大量持單程證的中國內地女性來港與丈夫團聚和女性外籍家庭傭工來港工作。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率仍由一九九六年年中的 1 048 下降至二零零六年年中的 971。

3.3 在香港以外出生及在港居住年期少於七年的女性人口比例，都分別高於男性人口的比例，這主要是因為有大量女性外籍家庭傭工在香港工作。

女性與男性的教育程度均有所增長

3.4 在過去十年間，本港人口的教育程度持續改善。根據「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果，在二零零六年，十五歲及以上的女性和男性人口中，曾修讀中學及以上課程的比例分別是 71.9% 及 79.3%。在一九九六年相對的比例為 62.9% 及 70.6%。女性和男性的教育程度的改善幅度相若。

3.5 未受教育或只會受學前教育的女性人口比例相對較男性高。這是由於年長女性在她們年幼時受教育的機會較低。

Faster growth of women

3.2 From 1996 to 2006, the female population grew faster than male population. The sex ratio of the population (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) decreased from 1 001 in mid-1996 to 956 in mid-2001 and further to 912 in mid-2006. The drop in sex ratio was mainly attributed to the large inflow of female one-way permit holders from the mainland of China joining their husbands in Hong Kong and the admission of a large number of female foreign domestic helpers. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio still dropped from 1 048 in mid-1996 to 971 in mid-2006.

3.3 The proportion of women who were born outside Hong Kong and the proportion of women with duration of residence in Hong Kong less than seven years were greater than the corresponding proportions for men. Such differences were mainly attributed to the presence of a large number of female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong.

Improvement in educational attainment for both women and men

3.4 The educational attainment of the population had improved continuously over the last decade. According to the results of General Household Survey, the proportions of women and men aged 15 and over having attended secondary and above education were 71.9% and 79.3% respectively in 2006. The corresponding proportions were 62.9% and 70.6% in 1996. Degree of improvement in educational attainment for women and men were similar.

3.5 Women had a relatively higher proportion of population with no schooling or only pre-primary education than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young.

3.6 與十年前比較，現今的女性較多曾受專上教育。根據中期人口統計的結果，十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的女性比例在一九九六年是 13.3%，低於男性的 17.1%。在二零零六年，21.4% 的女性曾受專上教育，而男性則為 24.8%。女性亦佔二零零六年就讀專上學院學生中的過半數（52.2%）。

女性勞動人口參與率上升而男性勞動人口參與率下降

3.7 在過去十年，女性勞動人口增加了 390 400 人（或 31.6%），比男性勞動人口的增長多出十倍以上（31 300 人或 1.6%）。但必須注意，女性勞動人口的部分增長是由於女性外籍家庭傭工人數的增加。

3.8 由於外籍家庭傭工分擔了很多女性的家務工作，因此令這些女性能參與勞動人口。再者就學機會的增加、女性遲婚及獨身的風氣，也導致女性勞動人口參與率持續上升。若不包括外籍家庭傭工，過去五年的女性勞動人口仍增加了 141 300（或 11.0%）。

3.9 在過去十年，女性的整體勞動人口參與率上升。相反，所有年齡組別的男性勞動人口參與率均下降。

3.6 Compared with ten years ago, more women attended post-secondary education nowadays. According to the results of the Population By-censuses, the proportion of women aged 15 and over with post-secondary education (13.3%) was lower than that of men (17.1%) in 1996; and by 2006, 21.4% of women were with post-secondary education, compared with 24.8% of men. Women also made up more than half (52.2%) of the students studying in post-secondary institutions in 2006.

Labour force participation rate for women increased while that for men decreased

3.7 During the last ten years, the female labour force increased by 390 400 (or 31.6%). This increase was more than ten times of that recorded for men (31 300 or 1.6%). However, it should be noted that a large portion of growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in female foreign domestic helpers.

3.8 The presence of foreign domestic helpers freed many women from the household duties so that they could participate in the labour force. The availability of better educational opportunities and the increased prevalence of marriage postponement and spinsterhood also contributed to the continuous rise in the labour force participation rate among women. If foreign domestic helpers were excluded, the female labour force still increased by 141 300 (or 11.0%) over the past five years.

3.9 During the last ten years, the overall labour force participation rate for women had increased. In contrast, the male labour force participation rate substantially decreased for all age groups.

女性與男性的行業及職業分布不同

3.10 在二零零六年，女性就業人士大多從事社區、社會及個人服務業（38.6%），其次是批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業（35.7%）及金融、保險、地產及商用服務業（13.9%）。男性就業人士的行業分布則有所不同，以從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業（29.7%）為最多。此外，於二零零六年，有超過 90%從事建造業及接近 80%從事運輸、倉庫及通訊業的就業人士為男性。

3.11 就女性而言，大約一半的工作人口是「文員」和「非技術工人」。任職「非技術工人」的女性工作人口較多，是由於當中包括為數不少的外籍家庭傭工。與女性工作人口不同，男性工作人口的職業分布較為平均。男性工作人口中任職「輔助專業人員」佔最大比例（19.7%）。

每月主要職業收入中位數的比較

3.12 女性工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 8,000 元，較男性的 11,500 元為低。引致這個差別的部分原因，是女性與男性的職業分布不同。此外，女性工作人口包括了很多外籍家庭傭工。

居住情況的轉變

3.13 在二零零六年，女性的居住情況分布與男性相若。但女性及男性的居住情況在過去十年均有轉變。特別是獨居女性的比例由一九九六年的 3.3% 增至二零零六年的 5.2%。而男性僅在同期間由 5.5% 輕微上升至 5.9%。

Different industrial and occupational distributions for women and men

3.10 In 2006, female employed persons were mainly engaged in the community, social and personal services sector (38.6%), followed by the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (35.7%) and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (13.9%). The industry distribution for male employed persons was somewhat different, with the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector being the largest sector (29.7%). In addition, over 90% of the employed persons engaged in the construction sector and nearly 80% of the employed persons engaged in the transport, storage and communications sector in 2006 were males.

3.11 For women, about half of the working population worked as “Clerks” and workers in “Elementary occupations”. A large proportion of working women in “Elementary occupations” was attributable to the inclusion of quite a number of foreign domestic helpers. Unlike the female counterparts, the occupational distribution of men was more even. The largest proportion of working men worked as “Associate professionals” (19.7%).

Comparison of median monthly income from main employment

3.12 The median monthly income from main employment of the working women was \$8,000 while that for men was \$11,500. The difference might partly be attributable to the occupational distribution among women and men. Besides, the working women included a large number of foreign domestic helpers.

Changes in living arrangement

3.13 In 2006, the distribution of women by living arrangement was similar to that for men. However, there have been changes in the living arrangement of women and men in the past ten years. The proportion of women living alone increased from 3.3% in 1996 to 5.2% in 2006, while that for men slightly increased from 5.5% to 5.9% over the same period.

3.14 女性及男性的居住情況隨着年齡改變，反映不同生命的階段。二十五歲以下的女性大部分與其父母同住，而二十五歲及以上女性的居住情況則以與配偶及／或子女同住為主。男性的居住情況大致相若。但是，男性傾向較女性遲離開其父母。年齡二十五歲以下的男性有 96.1% 仍只與其父母同住，而女性則有 91.7%。年齡六十五歲及以上的年長女性，獨居的比例較男性高。

3.15 女性及男性的非工作人口的居住情況有差異。女性非工作人口與配偶及／或子女同住的比例為 54.7%，較男性非工作人口的 36.7% 為高。不同居住情況的女性及男性工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數亦有不同的顯示。獨居女性工作人口的收入中位數是 13,000 元，較男性的 12,500 元為高，而與配偶及／或子女同住女性的收入中位數則是 9,500 元，較男性的 12,500 元低約 24%。

大部分地區的女性較男性多

3.16 女性和男性的人口分布大致相同。在二零零六年，沙田區所佔的女性及男性人口比例最大，其次為東區及觀塘區。在過去十年，香港島及九龍的人口比例持續下降。女性和男性人口在地區分布的轉變大致相同。

3.17 在二零零六年，所有區議會分區的性別比率均低於一千，顯示女性數目較男性多。

3.14 The living arrangements for women and men vary with age, reflecting different life cycle stages. While majority of the women under age 25 lived with their parents, women aged 25 and over mostly lived with spouse and/or child(ren). The living arrangement for men was broadly the same. However, men tended to leave their parents later than women. While 96.1% of men aged below 25 were still only living with their parents, the corresponding figure for women was 91.7%. For older women aged 65 and over, the proportion of them living alone was higher than men.

3.15 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of non-working women and men were also observed. There was a much higher proportion of non-working women living with spouse and/or child(ren) (54.7%) than the non-working men (36.7%). The median income of working women and men with different living arrangements also exhibited different pattern. While the median income of working women living alone at \$13,000 was higher than that of their male counterparts at \$12,500, women living with spouse and/or child(ren) reported only a median income of \$9,500, some 24% lower than the \$12,500 of men.

Women outnumbered men in most districts

3.16 The geographical distributions of women and men were broadly the same. In 2006, the largest proportion of population for both women and men was found in the Sha Tin district, followed by Eastern and Kwun Tong districts. During the past ten years, the proportions of population on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon decreased continuously. The pattern of changes in geographical distribution for both women and men was virtually the same.

3.17 In 2006, the sex ratios for all District Council districts were less than parity, indicating that there were more women than men.

表一 香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字
Table 1 Key Statistics of the Women and Men in Hong Kong

	1996		2001		2006	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 ⁽¹⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾	3 215 500	3 220 000	3 432 300	3 282 000	3 587 000	3 270 100
六十五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of population aged 65 and over ⁽¹⁾	11.1	9.2	11.8	10.6	12.8	12.0
已婚人口比例（百分比） ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Proportion of now married population (%) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	58.7	62.1	57.5	61.5	56.0	61.8
教育 Education						
三至十八歲人口的就學比率（百分比） ⁽⁴⁾ School attendance rate of population aged 3-18 (%) ⁽⁴⁾	94	92	95	94	96	95
具專上教育程度的人口比例（百分比） ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Proportion of population with post-secondary education (%) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	13.3	17.1	15.1	17.8	21.4	24.8
勞動人口⁽²⁾ Labour force⁽²⁾						
勞動人口 Labour force	1 236 100	1 924 700	1 461 000	1 964 900	1 626 500	1 956 000
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	47.8	75.7	50.7	73.0	52.6	71.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） ⁽⁵⁾ Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$) ⁽⁵⁾	8,000	10,000	8,600	12,000	8,000	11,500
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	4.9	13.0	5.1	11.2	6.4	13.1
專業人員 Professionals	4.4	5.8	4.6	7.2	5.4	8.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	14.2	13.7	16.5	18.5	18.5	19.7
文員 Clerks	33.0	8.8	28.9	8.2	24.8	7.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	14.1	14.2	15.7	13.8	16.8	13.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	1.1	17.6	0.7	16.1	0.6	13.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.1	12.8	2.4	11.6	1.4	11.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	23.1	13.7	25.9	13.1	26.1	12.9
其他 Others	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

表一 香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字 (續)

Table 1 Key Statistics of the Women and Men in Hong Kong (cont'd)

	1996		2001		2006	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
勞動人口 (續) Labour force (cont'd)						
按行業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	14.9	16.6	8.2	11.3	4.9	7.6
建造業 Construction	1.3	13.8	1.5	14.5	1.2	13.7
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	33.5	27.0	34.2	27.1	35.7	29.7
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	5.2	14.7	5.2	15.1	5.3	15.5
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12.2	11.6	14.1	15.4	13.9	16.7
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	32.5	14.8	36.5	15.6	38.6	15.8
其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
居住情況⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾ Living arrangement⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾						
獨居 Living alone	100 865 (3.3%)	168 971 (5.5%)	127 001 (3.8%)	162 031 (5.1%)	182 648 (5.2%)	185 005 (5.9%)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	1 096 116 (35.7%)	1 293 771 (42.2%)	1 158 127 (34.7%)	1 340 354 (41.9%)	1 134 573 (32.5%)	1 254 388 (39.8%)
與配偶及／或子女同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽⁸⁾	1 615 532 (52.6%)	1 440 964 (47.0%)	1 751 295 (52.4%)	1 574 050 (49.2%)	1 843 188 (52.8%)	1 589 196 (50.5%)
其他 ⁽⁹⁾ Others ⁽⁹⁾	258 837 (8.4%)	163 372 (5.3%)	302 665 (9.1%)	123 674 (3.9%)	327 935 (9.4%)	1 19 976 (3.8%)
總計 Total	3 071 350 (100.0%)	3 067 078 (100.0%)	3 339 088 (100.0%)	3 200 109 (100.0%)	3 488 344 (100.0%)	3 148 565 (100.0%)

表一 香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字 (續)

Table 1 Key Statistics of the Women and Men in Hong Kong (cont'd)

	1996		2001		2006	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
人口分布⁽⁴⁾ Geographical distribution⁽⁴⁾						
按地區劃分的人口 (佔個別性別總人數中百分比) Population by area (% in respect of the corresponding sex groups)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	677 223 (21.8%)	635 414 (20.4%)	703 615 (20.6%)	631 854 (19.2%)	684 110 (19.0%)	584 002 (17.8%)
九龍 Kowloon	984 639 (31.7%)	1 003 357 (32.3%)	1 025 225 (30.0%)	998 754 (30.4%)	1 058 915 (29.5%)	960 618 (29.4%)
新界 New Territories	1 443 763 (46.4%)	1 462 970 (47.1%)	1 692 388 (49.4%)	1 650 658 (50.2%)	1 847 036 (51.4%)	1 726 599 (52.8%)
水上 Marine	3 824 (0.1%)	6 366 (0.2%)	1 817 (0.1%)	4 078 (0.1%)	1 329 (0.0%)	1 737 (0.1%)

註釋：(1) 數字是年中人口數字。

(2) 數字是根據「綜合住戶統計調查」結果編製而成。

(3) 數字指十五歲及以上的人口。

(4) 數字是根據人口普查／中期人口統計結果編製而成。

(5) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(6) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業、及不能分類的行業。

(7) 數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年全港人口中分別有 79 128、169 192 及 227 437 人居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍。

(8) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的人士。

(9) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to mid-year population.

(2) Figures are compiled from the results of General Household Survey.

(3) Figures refer to population aged 15 and over.

(4) Figures are compiled from the results of population census/by-census.

(5) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(6) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

(7) Figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 79 128, 169 192 and 227 437 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 1996, 2001 and 2006 respectively.

(8) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether they were living with parent(s) or not.

(9) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

表二 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區及性別劃分的人口⁽¹⁾

Table 2 Population⁽¹⁾ by District Council District and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區 District Council District	1996		2001		2006	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	133 514 (4.3)	125 710 (4.0)	139 057 (4.1)	122 827 (3.7)	136 243 (3.8)	113 821 (3.5)
灣仔 Wan Chai	91 217 (2.9)	80 439 (2.6)	91 360 (2.7)	75 786 (2.3)	86 776 (2.4)	68 420 (2.1)
東區 Eastern	305 360 (9.8)	288 727 (9.3)	323 300 (9.4)	292 899 (8.9)	316 410 (8.8)	271 280 (8.3)
南區 Southern	147 132 (4.7)	140 538 (4.5)	149 898 (4.4)	140 342 (4.3)	144 681 (4.0)	130 481 (4.0)
小計 Sub-total	677 223 (21.8)	635 414 (20.4)	703 615 (20.6)	631 854 (19.2)	684 110 (19.0)	584 002 (17.8)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	124 539 (4.0)	136 034 (4.4)	140 316 (4.1)	141 704 (4.3)	147 043 (4.1)	133 505 (4.1)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	180 181 (5.8)	185 746 (6.0)	177 623 (5.2)	175 927 (5.4)	192 122 (5.3)	173 418 (5.3)
九龍城 Kowloon City	195 696 (6.3)	182 509 (5.9)	200 573 (5.9)	180 779 (5.5)	196 207 (5.5)	166 294 (5.1)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	195 496 (6.3)	200 724 (6.5)	224 054 (6.5)	220 576 (6.7)	217 899 (6.1)	205 622 (6.3)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	288 727 (9.3)	298 344 (9.6)	282 659 (8.3)	279 768 (8.5)	305 644 (8.5)	281 779 (8.6)
小計 Sub-total	984 639 (31.7)	1 003 357 (32.3)	1 025 225 (30.0)	998 754 (30.4)	1 058 915 (29.5)	960 618 (29.4)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	229 086 (7.4)	241 640 (7.8)	236 766 (6.9)	240 326 (7.3)	266 239 (7.4)	257 061 (7.9)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	135 771 (4.4)	135 030 (4.3)	141 124 (4.1)	134 403 (4.1)	151 290 (4.2)	137 438 (4.2)
屯門 Tuen Mun	230 279 (7.4)	233 424 (7.5)	244 278 (7.1)	244 553 (7.4)	255 993 (7.1)	246 042 (7.5)
元朗 Yuen Long	168 145 (5.4)	172 885 (5.6)	226 256 (6.6)	222 814 (6.8)	274 452 (7.6)	259 740 (7.9)
北區 North	114 680 (3.7)	117 227 (3.8)	151 279 (4.4)	147 378 (4.5)	145 777 (4.1)	134 953 (4.1)
大埔 Tai Po	142 617 (4.6)	142 023 (4.6)	158 783 (4.6)	152 096 (4.6)	151 223 (4.2)	142 319 (4.3)
沙田 Sha Tin	295 217 (9.5)	287 776 (9.3)	323 348 (9.4)	305 286 (9.3)	319 110 (8.9)	288 434 (8.8)
西貢 Sai Kung	98 449 (3.2)	99 427 (3.2)	167 403 (4.9)	160 286 (4.9)	211 799 (5.9)	194 643 (5.9)
離島 Islands	29 519 (0.9)	33 538 (1.1)	43 151 (1.3)	43 516 (1.3)	71 153 (2.0)	65 969 (2.0)
小計 Sub-total	1 443 763 (46.4)	1 462 970 (47.1)	1 692 388 (49.4)	1 650 658 (50.2)	1 847 036 (51.4)	1 726 599 (52.8)
陸上總計 Land total	3 105 625 (99.9)	3 101 741 (99.8)	3 421 228 (99.9)	3 281 266 (99.9)	3 590 061 (100.0)	3 271 219 (99.9)
水上人口 Marine	3 824 (0.1)	6 366 (0.2)	1 817 (0.1)	4 078 (0.1)	1 329 (0.0)	1 737 (0.1)
全港 The whole territory	3 109 449 (100.0)	3 108 107 (100.0)	3 423 045 (100.0)	3 285 344 (100.0)	3 591 390 (100.0)	3 272 956 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 指人口普查／中期人口統計時的人口數字。

Notes: (1) Refer to the population figures during census/by-census.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex groups.